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NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Academy of Political and  
Social Science

*Philadelphia, April 7 and 8, 1905.*

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The far-reaching changes in international relations which have taken place during the last few years strongly influenced your Annual Meeting Committee in selecting "The United States as a World Power" as the general topic of the Ninth Annual Meeting. In addition to the annual address, the two leading topics which your Committee desired to have fully discussed were: "The Relation of the United States to the Other Countries on the American Continent" and "The Interest of the United States in the Settlement of Political Affairs in the Far East." In addition to these topics the extraordinary situation in the Far East lent special interest to a discussion of "The Factors of Efficiency in Modern Warfare," especially as your Committee was able to secure the co-operation of the Army War College and of some of the leading officials in the Navy Department.

The importance of the topics and the keen interest aroused by the preliminary announcements made it necessary to secure Wither-  
spoon Hall, one of the largest halls in the city of Philadelphia, for the afternoon, as well as for the evening sessions. No annual meeting in the history of the Academy has been so largely attended, nor have we had at any time so large a representation of members from all parts of the country. The speakers, as well as the visiting members, were entertained by the Local Reception Committee at a series of luncheons and receptions, and ample opportunity was furnished for that personal contact and interchange of views which are such

important factors in the success of the annual meetings of the Academy.

Your Committee desires to express its appreciation of the courtesies extended to members and visitors at the Annual Meeting by the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the officers of the Manufacturers' Club and the University Club. As in former years, the expenses of the meeting have been defrayed principally from a special fund contributed by friends of the Academy. The generous support received from these sources has enabled the officers of the Academy to enlarge the scope of the meeting and to give wider circulation to the printed Proceedings. The thanks of the members of the Academy are due to those who have made possible the extension of its public usefulness.

SESSION OF FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 7TH.

The session of Friday afternoon, April 7th, was presided over by the Honorable Francis B. Loomis, who was introduced by the President of the Academy, Professor L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Rowe spoke as follows:

"During the last few years the American people have passed through a rapid process of education on matters relating to our foreign policy. The imagination of our people has been impressed by the splendid achievements of our Department of State; and while we have seen the record of that work I doubt whether we realize the tremendous effort that stands back of that achievement, the long study and careful negotiations preceding the final success attending those negotiations. The efforts of our Secretary of State have been ably seconded by the first assistant, now the acting, Secretary of State, the Honorable Francis B. Loomis, whom we have the pleasure of having with us this afternoon, and whom it is my honor to present to you as presiding officer of the day."

Joseph Wharton, Sc. D., of the Reception Committee, upon the invitation of Chairman Loomis, cordially welcomed the audience on behalf of the Reception Committee and the city of Philadelphia.

The Presiding Officer then made an introductory address on "Attitude of the United States Toward Other American Powers," which will be found on pp. 19-24 of this volume. Addresses were also delivered by Dr. Talcott Williams, of Philadelphia, on "Europe

and the United States in the West Indies," printed on pages 33-44; Professor Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Responsibilities of International Leadership," pages 25-31; Henry J. Hancock, Esq., of Philadelphia, on "The Situation in Santo Domingo," pages 45-52; Honorable Tulio Larrinaga, Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico to the United States, on "Conditions in Porto Rico," pages 53-56.

After the more formal addresses the discussion was participated in by Professor Lindley Miller Keasbey, of Bryn Mawr College, who spoke as follows:

#### THE RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED IN OUR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

"Long ago, when the Monroe doctrine was enunciated, the question was entirely one of territorial aggrandizement. Our social surplus was then derived mainly from land; people wanted land; and incidentally those who wanted land were the large landholders and planters. Things have changed considerably since that time. Now what we want is small farms for new planters and markets for our merchants. The opportunities for small land holdings in Canada are practically without limit, the possibilities of the development of the Canadian Northwest are really remarkable. Every facility is given to the American settler to have land in the Canadian Northwest. Now, if this same policy could be applied to the eastern merchant in the United States, I, for one, would be exceedingly glad. It does seem to me that the Joint Commission might come together once more and deal with this whole question between Canada and the United States on a business-like basis. We look at all these questions of the Monroe doctrine, it seems to me, too much from a political point of view, that is, we regard the United States as one political entity against Great Britain as the other political entity; whereas it should be a question between two business men, each seeking a legitimate advantage. As a matter of fact, the question is a business one and not one around which the political line can be drawn. As it is, the tariff line interferes with the normal business development of two great portions of the American continent.

"In the South also we are looking upon this question too much from a political point of view, comparing the American Republic as a political entity with the Spanish-American republics as political

entities. There, again, it is a business proposition pure and simple. Some of those states have been successful. Our attention has been called to the wonderful development of Mexico. Other states, for one reason or another, have been unsuccessful and are bankrupt. Now, when a business becomes bankrupt it is put in the hands of a receiver. As those states go bankrupt they should be put into the hands of a receiver; and the United States, I am glad to see, is appointing one receiver right now.

"It is a business question between us and Canada on the north; it is a business question between us and the Spanish-American Republics on the south. The good side on the north is the settlement of American farms in the Northwest, and the good side in the south is the growth of the small planter in the West Indies and Spanish America. What should be the good side in the north is some arrangement of our tariff so that there will not be these difficulties as between merchants of Canada and the United States; what should be the good side in the south, it seems to me, is the appointment of receivers for impoverished states, as is done in the case of a business that has been shown to be absolutely bankrupt."

SESSION OF FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7TH.

Owing to the illness of the Provost of the University, Dr. Charles Custis Harrison, the session of Friday evening, April 7th, was presided over by J. Levering Jones, Esq., a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Jones, in opening the meeting, presented the welcome of the University of Pennsylvania to the speakers and guests of the Academy and expressed the keen interest of the institution in the discussions of the Annual Meeting. Mr. Jones then introduced the President of the Academy, who presented a review of the work for the year 1904-1905.

"The annual address of the President to the members of the Academy is undergoing an interesting process of extinction. With each year greater use has been made of the 'leave to print' privilege until at the present time the occasion is used to point out the new and wider opportunities for usefulness that are opening before us. It is an interesting and gratifying fact that the need for this review of the work of the Academy has grown less marked as the interest and participation of our members has become more active,

for most of our members are now kept in close touch with the work of the Academy.

"The Annual Meeting furnishes an excellent occasion to emphasize the national character of the work of the Academy. The winter sessions are attended almost exclusively by our local members and we here in Philadelphia are apt to lose sight of the fact that the Academy is in constant touch with a membership of 2,860, distributed throughout every state of the Union and most of the countries of South America, Continental Europe and the Far East.

"The influence of the Academy, however, is not to be measured by the closeness of the relation of the members towards one another, but by that larger influence which this great group of persons, who are interested in the political and social problems confronting our country, are able to exert upon the public opinion of the country. The great problem confronting our American civilization is not the discovery of new material resources, but rather the better utilization of existing opportunities and the better adjustment of the relations between the various elements that go to make up this great composite community. This change can be brought about only by the slow and silent process of education.

"The difference between right and wrong thinking on any great question of public policy involves a loss and waste so great that it does not lend itself to numerical calculation. The labor problem, for instance, resolves itself very largely to an appreciation on the part of the unions that with power there must come corresponding responsibilities and on the part of the employers that such responsibility in organization is of gradual growth and cannot be secured by blind opposition to organization in any form. In the same way we might discuss all the great industrial and social problems. The same necessity for a clearer appreciation of underlying principles and forces always confronts us. It is the gradual raising of the level of public opinion which the Academy must constantly keep in mind. We are organized as a national body for the purpose of discussing public questions amongst ourselves, but rather for that larger purpose of disseminating throughout the land the results of the most careful research and inquiry.

"The Academy issues every two months a special volume on some important problem confronting the country, and it is through the influence of these publications that the Academy is able to carry

out its larger purpose. During the time which has elapsed since our last Annual Meeting, the Academy has issued the following special volumes:

1904, May—Philanthropy and Penology.

“ July—The Government in Its Relation to Industry.

“ September—Some Problems of Labor Organization.

“ November—Insurance and Commercial Organization.

1905, January—Business Management and Finance.

“ March—City Life and Progress.

“The strengthening of solidarity amongst our members and the growth of the feeling of individual responsibility for the extension of the Academy’s influence are the two forces upon which the future growth of the Academy depends. With these two assured the possibilities of service to our country are unlimited.”

The Presiding Officer then introduced the Honorable Seth Low, who delivered the annual address on “The Position of the United States Among Nations.” This address is printed on pages 1-15 of this volume.

At the close of Mr. Low’s address the President of the Academy presented to the speaker the thanks of the Academy for his able address.

At the close of the session of Friday evening a reception to the speakers at the Annual Meeting was tendered by the Manufacturers’ Club.

#### SESSION OF SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 8TH.

The session of Saturday afternoon, April 8th, was devoted to “The Settlement of Political Affairs in the Far East.” The Presiding Officer of the afternoon, General James H. Wilson, was introduced by the President of the Academy, who referred to the splendid work of General Wilson as Military Governor of the Province of Matanzas in Cuba, and as Commander-in-Chief of the united military forces of the great powers in China during the Boxer uprising. General Wilson then delivered the introductory address, which will be found on pages 59-74.

Addresses were also delivered by Baron Kentaro Kaneko, of the Japanese House of Peers, on “Japan’s Position in the Far East,” pages 75-82; John Hays Hammond, Esq., of New York City, on

"American Commercial Interests in the Far East," pages 83-88, and Honorable Charles Emory Smith, former Ambassador of the United States to Russia, on "The Internal Situation in Russia," pages 89-96.

SESSION OF SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8TH.

The topic of this session was "The Factors of Efficiency in Modern Warfare." The Presiding Officer of the session, Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, was introduced by Major Joseph G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia. In introducing the Presiding Officer, Major Rosengarten referred to General Bliss' eminent services as commander in the field and as President of the Army War College. General Bliss then delivered the introductory address on "The Important Elements in Modern Land Conflicts," printed on pages 99-120. The address of Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, on "The Extent to Which the Navy of the United States Should Be Increased," will be found on pages 137-145; of Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, on "The Important Elements in Naval Conflicts," on pages 121-136; of Colonel W. W. Wotherspoon, on "The Training of the Efficient Soldier," on pages 147-160; of Captain William H. Beehler, U. S. N., on "The Needs of the Navy," on pages 161-169.

At the close of the session of Saturday evening a reception was tendered to the speakers by the Local Reception Committee.